



"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, KY. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1839.

NO. 46.—VOL. 54.

PRINTED EVERY THURSDAY,

BY JAMES VIRDEN,

No. 6 & 7, Hunt's Row, Water Street,
FOR DANIEL BRADFORD,

Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.
Publishing Office, Main Street, a few doors below Brennan's Hotel.

TERMS.

Subscription.—For one year, in advance, \$2 50; if not paid within six months, \$3 00, and if not paid within the year, \$3 50.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.
Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the Office.

Advertising.—One square of 14 lines, or less, 3 times, \$1 50; 3 months, \$4; 6 months, \$7 50; 12 months, \$15. Longer ones in proportion.

A Real Blessing to Mothers.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Celebrated Soothing Syrup, FOR CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of children, when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle should be used on the gums to open the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup in the nursery where there are young children; for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and healing the gums, thereby preventing convulsions, Fevers, &c.

The passage of the teeth through the gums produces troublesome and dangerous symptoms. It is known by mothers that there is a great irritation in the mouth and gums during the process. The gums swell, the secretion and saliva is increased, the child is seized with frequent and sudden fits of crying, watchings, starting in the sleep, and spasms of peculiar parts: the child shrieks with extreme violence, and thrusts its fingers into its mouth. If these precursory symptoms are not speedily alleviated, spasmodic convulsions universally supervene, and soon cause the dissolution of the infant.—Mothers who have their babies afflicted with these distressing symptoms, should apply Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated Soothing Syrup, which has preserved hundreds of infants when thought past recovery, from being suddenly attacked with that fatal malady, convulsions.

DIRECTIONS.

Please shake the bottle when first opened. When children begin to be in pain with their teeth shooting in their gums, put a little of the Syrup in a tea-spoon, and with a finger let the child's gums be rubbed for two or three minutes, three times a day. It must not be put to the breast immediately, for the milk would take the syrup off too soon. When the teeth are just coming through their gums, mothers should immediately apply the syrup, it will prevent their children having a fever, and undergoing that painful operation of lancing the gums, which always makes the next tooth much harder to come through, and sometimes causes death.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.

"A gentleman who has made the trial of Dr. W. Evans' Soothing Syrup in his family, (in case of a teething child,) wishes us to state that he found it entirely effectual in relieving pain in the gums, and preventing the consequences which sometimes follow. We cheerfully comply with his request."—*New York Sun.*

"We believe it is generally acknowledged by those who have tried it, that the soothing syrup for children cutting their teeth, advertised in another column, is a highly useful article, for the purpose for which it is intended. Highly respectable persons, at any rate, who have made use of it, do not hesitate to give its virtues the sanction of their names."—*Boston Traveller.*
A severe case of teething with summer complaint cured by the infallible American soothing Syrup of Dr. Wm. Evans. M^{rs} Pherson, residing at No. 9, Madison street, called a few days since at the Medical office of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, purchased a bottle of the syrup for her child who was suffering excruciating pain during the process of dentition, being momentarily threatened with convulsions; its bowels too, were exceedingly loose, and no food could be retained in the stomach. Almost immediately on its application the alarming symptoms entirely ceased, and by continuing the use of the syrup on the gums, the bowels, in a short time, became quite natural. As a tribute of gratitude for the benefit afforded the child, the mother came of her own accord, and freely sanctioned publicity to the above.

A single trial of this invaluable medicine will test its unrivaled virtues.

In no instance in the many thousand cases where it has been used has it failed to give immediate relief to the infant sufferer.

Principal Office for the United States, 100, Chatham-st. New York.

CAUTION!

Entered according to Act of Congress to avoid imposition of Counterfeits; be particular that the label expresses that it has been entered, and be likewise particular in purchasing from the Regular Agent.

for sale by OREAR & BERKLEY, Lexington, Ky.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

Dr. Wm. Evans' FEMALE OR DOMESTIC PILLS. These Pills are particularly for Females, of whom many suffer from diseases incident to their sex.

It is of the utmost importance to the health and happiness of those who may be afflicted with the complaints, to which the female constitution is so peculiarly subject, arising in most instances from obstruction and irregularity, to possess themselves of a certain, mild and efficacious cure.

These pills remove all obstructions and invariably create a new and healthy action throughout the system.—See the directions and other useful information which accompany each pack. A pack contains two kinds, Nos. 1 and 2, price 50 cents.

"An interesting case of Dyspepsia and Leucorrhoea with a general weakness of the system restored to health and vigour, by the beneficial influence of Dr. Evans' celebrated Female Pills. A M.—, 36 years of age, was affected for the period of fourteen months with the following distressing symptoms.—Total loss of appetite, great languor and debility, with pain in the side, loins, back, and legs, indistinct vision, such as wavy appearance before the eyes, palpitation of the heart, faintness, appearance and feeling as if dying, a whitish discharge, the lips livid, and the cheeks blanched and sallow, the least exercise occasioned fatigue, and her mind was pensive and depressed, her feet were swollen, and her memory impaired, with many symptoms of weakness and exhaustion of the constitution. Several eminent physicians had attended her, and made every exertion in their power to relieve her but without proving effectual. A female friend advised her to use Dr. Evans' celebrated Pills, by the salutary virtues of which in a short time, she indeed appeared as if raised from the dead, and declared her thanks, and assigns her recovery to the health, to the extraordinary efficacy of the above Pills. This medicine is for sale by OREAR & BERKLEY, Lexington.

Dr. Wm Evans' Celebrated Medicines.

ARE composed of vegetable substances, which exert a specific action upon the heart, give an impulse or strength to the arterial system; the blood is quickened and equalized in its circulation through all the vessels, whether of the skin, the parts situated internally, or the extremities; and as all the secretions of the body spring from the blood, there is a consequent increase of every secretion, and a quickened action of the absorbent and exhalant, or discharging vessels. Any morbid action which may have taken place is corrected, all obstructions are removed, the blood is purified, and the body resumes a healthy state.

They are so compounded, that by strengthening and equalizing the action of the heart, liver, and other viscera, they expel the bad acid or morbid matter which renders the blood impure, out of the circulation, through the excretory ducts into the passage of the bowels, so that by the brisk or slight evacuations, while the body is regulated by the doses, always remembering that while the evacuations from the bowels are kept up, the excretions from all the other vessels of the body will also be going on in the same proportion, by which means the blood invariably becomes purified.

Steady perseverance in the use of the medicines will undoubtedly effect a cure, even in the most acute or obstinate diseases; but in cases the dose may be augmented, according to the inveteracy of the disease; the medicines being so admirably adapted to the constitution, that they may be taken at all times.

In all cases of hypochondriacal, low spirits, palpitations of the heart, nervous irritability, nervous weakness, flaccidities, seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, flatulency, heartburn, general debility, bodily weakness, chlorosis or green sickness, flatulent or hysterical faintings, hysterics, headache, hiccup, sea sickness, nightmare, gout, rheumatism, asthma, tic douloureux, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their sufferings by a course of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

Nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, limbs, head, stomach, or back, dimness of vision, or spots, noises in the inside, alternate flushes of heat and chilliness, tremors, watchings, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams, spasms, will in every case, be relieved by an occasional dose of Dr. Evans' medicine.

Directions for taking the Camomile Pills, as well as Dr. Evans' Aperient Family Pills, always accompany them.

Asimus—Three years' standing.—Mr Robert Monroe, Schuylkill, afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms, great languor, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous head-ache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, dizziness, nervous irritability and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending suffocation, palpitation of the heart, distressing congestions, costiveness, pain of the stomach, drowsiness, great debility, and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr. R. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery, and dire despair sat on the countenance of every person interested in his existence or happiness, till by accident he noticed in a public paper some cures effected by Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine in his complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the Pills which resulted in completely removing every symptom of his disease. He wishes to say, his motive for this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the same inestimable benefit.

To Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

Extract of a letter of Jonas Snyder, Postmaster, Kornsville, Pa., to Dr. Wm. Evans.

"Among several cases the following is found: An elderly lady, who had been 25 years afflicted with nervous hypochondria, debility, &c. for the last three years she constantly received medical aid from a respectable physician; but the pressure and pain on her heart and breast; and especially in her left side, remained immovable, attended at long intervals with weakness in her head and her mind, keeping her discouraged to undertake any thing. In May she commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' medicines according to the directions accompanying them. A reaction took place; the pain and pressure in her body was removed; her mind became clear and strong, her spirits perfectly good, and up to this time in all respects restored to health, which for the last ten years she has not enjoyed."

(Signed.)

JONAS SNYDER.

CAUTION.

Dr. Wm. Evans will not be responsible for the Genuineness of the Camomile Pills unless they are bought of Dr. Evans advertised agents.

There is one agent in every county. Buy of none but agents, as many druggists who are otherwise respectable, have imposed upon the invalid by selling a spurious article. Wholesale druggists are not Dr. Evans' agents therefore respectable dealers in the country ought not to get a spurious article of them but write for the genuine No. 100 Chatham St. N. Y. where the Pills are manufactured and sold wholesale. General Western Office, 47 Wall Street Louisville Ky.

Principal Office for the United States, 100 Chatham-st. New-York.

CAUTION!

Entered according to Act of Congress to avoid imposition of Counterfeits; be particular that the label expresses that it has been entered, and be likewise particular in purchasing from the Regular Agent.

Price 75 cents a package, which contains a bottle of Camomile Pills and a box of Aperient Pills. Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile and Family Aperient Pills for sale at his principal office, 100 Chatham street N. Y.

Principal Western Office, 47 Wall St. Louisville, Ky., where Dr. Evans' celebrated medicines can be had wholesale and retail, and southern and western agents can be supplied.

See list of Agents.

See other advertisements in this paper.

List of Agents for the following Medicines:

Evans' Camomile and Aperient Pills.
Evans' Soothing Syrup for Children Cutting their Teeth.
Evans' Female Pills.
Evans' Fever and Ague Pills.
Baron Von Hutscheler Herb Pills.

Orear & Berkley, Lexington: H. C. Laughlin, Versailles; Ellis & Smith, Shelbyville; R. White, Newcastle; Chilton, Ellis & Voiers, Berea; E. S. Ayres, Bedford; J. R. Morrison, Westport; Medley & Elgin, Georgetown; Root & Smith, Carrollton; J. W. Malin, Ghent; G. Reed, Warsaw; J. Wilson Mortonsville; J. Whitehead & Co. Winchester; J. W. Hazlerigg, Owingsville; A. M. Barnes, Mt. Sterling; Lyle & Walker, Paris; A. Broadwell, Cynthiana; W. E. Redden, Vanceburg; A. Cato, Mayville; A. L. & T. Green, Covington; Whaley & McClure, Middlesburgh; Jas. F. Dureman, Carlisle; Thos. Dougherty, Sharpsburgh; Russell & Sneed, Frankfort.

OREAR & BERKLEY,

Lexington, Ky.

37 West Main street.
Lexington, May 39, 1839-21-ly

Building Lot for Sale.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT, fronting 50 feet on Upper Street, at the corner of Upper and Pine streets, running back 150 feet to Croghan street, being one of the lots sold by Stephens and Winslow, and numbered 8 in their plat of lots sold. Title undisputed. Apply to JOHN M. McALLA, June 20—54-4t.

LEXINGTON:

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1839.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Agreeable to public notice, a large and respectable number of the Democratic citizens of Campbell county, living on the lower side of Licking River, convened at Bagby's on Saturday the 26th inst., for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent the county in the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Frankfort on the 8th of January, 1840, in order to nominate candidates for Governor and Lt. Governor, and select Electors for President and Vice President.

The meeting was organized by calling Wm. Northcut to the Chair—Hayden Nelson was appointed Secretary, and J. J. Kendrick, assistant Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by Capt. J. A. Goodson in a few remarks, in which he clearly answered the objections urged by the opponents of county conventions, and forcibly set forth their tendency to promote union, concert and harmony of action, to concentrate upon a single end the thoughts, feelings, and wishes of the people.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting: H. J. Groesbeck; Capt. James Coleman, Major E. Williams, Edmund Stephens, E. K. Fish, Capt. McNair, Wm. Swetman, R. D. Haymen, John A. Goodson, C. Helm, and S. Wayman. After retiring a short time, the committee reported the following resolutions:

Whereas, agreeable to a long established Republican custom, we have convened in order to select delegates to represent Campbell county in a general Convention to be held at Frankfort on the 8th of January next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and Lt. Governor, and the selection of Electors for President and Vice President—And, whereas, the signs of the times, full of disorder and derangement, and of danger to our free institutions, demand that the democratic spirit of our country should be active and vigilant—that there should be unity, concert, and energy of action, and an unflinching and patriotic adherence to the principles of democracy, therefore,

Resolved, That we proceed to the selection of suitable delegates to represent Campbell county in the general Democratic Convention to be held at Frankfort on the 8th of January next.

Resolved, That we most fully approve of the policy of the present administration in reference to the financial relations of the government, believing most conscientiously, that its tendency is to benefit society at large—that it is purely democratic, and in strict accordance with the principles of the Federal constitution.

Resolved, That in Martin Van Buren we recognize the true democrat of the Jeffersonian school—the faithful representative of the people—a man of great intellect—of untiring industry—of unstrained moral character.

Resolved, That in Richard M. Johnson, we recognize the patriot, the statesman, the brave soldier, and the honest man.

Resolved, That our institutions are based on these principles—equality of rights, and the ability of the people to govern themselves; and that, therefore, to the permanency and prosperity of our government we should use the proper and necessary means to cherish them, and preserve them sacred and inviolate.

Resolved, That the present Banking system of the country is wrong in theory, contrary to the principles upon which our free institutions are based; fatal and ruinous to the general welfare in practice, and, therefore, should be reformed, effectually, radically reformed.

Resolved, That we consider the triumphs, the signal triumphs, of the democratic party in the recent elections in the west and east, as fresh evidence of the strength, truth and purity of the principles we cherish and advocate; and that we will arouse our energies, and prove to the country that we are not behind or lagging in our duty to promote and spread wide the influence of Republicanism.

Resolved, That it is of vital importance to the people of Kentucky that their chief executive officers should be actuated in their policy by the cardinal doctrines of Republicanism, and that the present relation of the political parties in Kentucky requires of us the selection of candidates who have fully imbibed the democratic spirit—men who will feel a deep interest in the issue of the coming contest—men of industry and perseverance, of unconquerable spirits.

Resolved, That as members of the Democratic party of Kentucky, conscious of the responsibilities which rest upon us, we do, individually and collectively, pledge ourselves to do all in our power, fairly and honorably, to secure the election of the nominees of the Frankfort Convention.

On motion, the following gentlemen were selected as delegates to attend the Frankfort Convention: Robert M. Carlisle, Major E. Williams, John A. Goodson, E. K. Fish, Wm. DeCoursey, J. Phelps, J. J. Kendrick, H. J. Groesbeck, Major Colvin, J. K. Glenn, Gen. Leonard Stephens, John Byland, W. S. Herndon, Capt. Wm. Pie, T. G. Tupman, Wm. McCarty, Thomas Organ, Crockett Sayers, Wm. Northcut, Capt. McNear, R. D. Haymen, C. Helm.

On motion, Resolved unanimously, that H. J. Groesbeck address the meeting. Mr. Groesbeck then addressed the meeting with great eloquence and effect.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary and published in the Western Globe; and that all papers in Kentucky friendly to the present administration be requested to copy the proceedings of this meeting.

WM. B. NORTH CUT, Chair'm.

HAYDEN NELSON, J. J. KENDRICK, Secretaries.
Western Globe.

THE CARLOOAHATCHIE MASSACRE.

Corporal (now Sergeant) Haywood, 2d Dragoons, a New Englander, from Surry, N. Hampshire, furnishes us with the following narrative of his escape from the massacre at Carloosahatchie, which we give nearly in his own words. Nearly all is corroborated by other information, and the whole is plainly told. The Sergeant is positive the Indians did follow him, and that their hovering about without molesting him was a reality, not a vision:

"On the night of the 22d of July, five of our dragoons were camped at Punta Rassa, and the remainder, seventeen in number, in a large hospital tent, ten miles up the river, nearly half a mile from the sutler's store. Col. Harney's tent was close by, and Charley Brown and his wife were also camped near, with Sandy Perryman.—Sampson was at the sutler's, where he acted as interpreter. On the morning of the 23d, just at daybreak, awakened by a whoop and rifle shots, we rushed from the tent, at the other end of which the Indians were entering, breaking all before them. None of us were injured, because we were lying down, and the Indians had fired too high; we had our rifles, but owing to the neglect of a non-commissioned officer, no ammunition, and being therefore unable to make a defence, took to the river, the Indians following to the bank, from whence they fired; but, the water being shallow, we had waded a good distance, and by dropping down, only two of us were wounded, though the balls fell like hail, and scattered the water all round. We then proceeded down the river, keeping out of rifle range, but could not cross, as there were Indians on the other side, and some of the party that first attacked us walked down the beach opposite to us. As we closed in a little, in approaching a point, (the water becoming deeper, and some could not swim,) we saw that some of the Indians were old acquaintances, who had been about our tents more friendly than we wanted, when at Key Biscayne.

"One of them, who spoke English, called out to Sergeant Bigelow, 'Sergeant, come ashore, and bring your men; we are friends, we will not hurt you.' Believing there was some intended treachery, I opposed going, but the Sergeant and eight others went, and were friendly received. I saw one Indian walking by the arm with Sergeant Simmons, who has not since been heard from.—The remainder of the men continued down, and, on rounding the point, were taken on board a small sloop boat, which had dropped down when the attack commenced. One wounded man and myself remained behind, as the others landed and set out with the Indians on their return to the camp; we were called upon to follow, which we pretended to do, but kept in the water, and, when the party was passing over some rising ground which hid them, cut for the woods. We passed one dragoon pierced by three balls, and his bowels ripped out, and heard a firing towards the camp, which was directed, we supposed, on the remainder. Besides Mr. Dallam and those in his employ, I am certain nobody was killed except those who were enticed back by the Indians with protestations of friendship.

"The wounded man and I separated, and I ran into a swamp and sat down in water knee deep all day, and at night went out into the pine barren to sleep. The next day I attempted to walk towards the coast, hoping some vessel in passing might see me, but my feet were terribly sore, for, having no shoes, they had been cut badly while in the water, by oyster shells.

"In the afternoon I heard a whoop, and, seeing two Indians near me with rifles, ran for a small hammock; running across this, I came to a fire, by the side of which was a negro that I am certain was Sampson. I then turned and ran out into some high grass in hopes of getting to a larger hammock opposite, but the two Indians cut me off, turning me towards a sand beach, by rising up in the grass, and holding their rifles in a menacing position without firing. This drove me down to a beach, when the sufferings of my feet becoming unbearable, I tore off part of my shirt and wound it round them, and then went through the night walking on this beach, the Indians still continuing near me, until about 11 o'clock the next day, when I fell down on the sand completely exhausted.—Shortly after, the two Indians that I first saw came up to some trees close by, and were joined by others. I expected they would shoot me, but said to them, 'why do you wish to hurt me? whenever any of you come to our camps we treat you well, and when we take you prisoners we never harm you.' By this time I became dizzy, and fell senseless, where I lay unconscious for a long time, tho' the sun was broiling hot.

"When I came to myself again, the Indians were gone, and I saw no more of them. I attribute my delivery to Sampson, who liked me, and I think must have prevailed on the Indians not to murder me, for I know no other reason. I then went on till I came to a river, down which I walked some distance, to hide my trail, and then crossed over and went up into a tree, where I passed the night fighting mosquitoes, which were so thick that if I did not fan them off they would light on my face and fill themselves with blood faster than I could slap my cheeks with my hands. In the morning, I continued on the coast, and found myself, instead of being on a beach, among a number of mangrove islands, where, finding the difficulty of getting on beyond my strength, I returned again. (Mangrove islands or keys, are small banks of sand near the coast, covered at high tide, on which mangrove bushes grow; between them are wide channels. The bushes grow so dense as to be nearly impervious, and from the roots an immense number of sharp-pointed sprouts stick up, which makes walking through them like walking on spikes, especially for a man without shoes.) I now endeavored to go back again up the Carloosahatchie, hoping that some vessel would put in. After fourteen days' wandering, I laid down beside a fresh water stream, where I remained four days,

when I heard the noise of the steamboat coming, and by wading out was seen and taken on board; never was a man so happy as I when I saw that boat approach.

"The wounded dragoon, who ran ashore with me, had laid quite near a stream close by, without my knowing it, and was also brought off. He then looked in much better condition than myself, but has since died of the wound he received in the thigh on the first attack. I had nothing to eat but *raccoon oysters*, which sometimes washed ashore, (a lank watery thing, which grows in clusters,) and had only a stump of a penknife to open them; on the last day I had nothing but *fiddlers*, (a species of crab, not much larger than a good-sized spider;) they were horrid bitter, but I ate them down like raisins. Had not the vessel providentially arrived, I should not have survived twenty-four hours longer. I am confident that Sandy Perryman, the negro interpreter, was not among the dead, as was reported."—*Florida Herald*, 10th ult.

VERMONT.—The Committee on Banks of the Vermont legislature, have made a report, in which they recommended,

1st. That no bank ought to be chartered or re-chartered by the legislature of this state, without requiring the stockholders of said bank to furnish security, by way of bonds, with responsible signers, or bonds with mortgages, secured on unincumbered improved real estate with this state, to double the amount of the capital stock of said bank, previous to the commencement of operations, under their charter; the security of each stockholder to be double the amount of his own stock, and the said security to be given to, and lodged with the treasurer of the county, where the bank may be located, or to and with the treasurer of the state, and the sufficiency thereof to be judged of by the judges of the county court of such county.

2d. That all banks, chartered, or rechartered, as aforesaid, be exempted from the provisions of the safety fund act.

3. That all such banks be made subject to the power and control of the Legislature, so that the charters thereof may be at any time modified, amended or repealed.

4. That no such bank shall be permitted to issue more than two dollars for each dollar of capital stock actually paid in.

5th. That the President, Directors and all other officers of such bank; be made subject to penal punishment for all fraudulent acts in their official capacity.—*N. Y. Eccl. Post.*

THE UNITED STATES BANK.—The mind is lost in contemplating the stupendous system of fraud and villany which the United States Bank has been pursuing during the last six months, and which at last has overwhelmed her in bankruptcy, and loaded her with scorn and curses of America and Europe. It is to the operations of this bank in the cotton trade that the present condition of that important staple of our country is in a great measure to be ascribed, and her infamous mode of raising funds to sustain her sinking credit, has caused the present suspension of specie payments by the banks. Her post notes were hawked through every commercial city in the Union from New Orleans to Boston and shaved at any price that was offered up to the very day on which she stopped payment. She threw her paper abroad at any price that would place available funds in her possession, until the market was glutted with it and men became disgusted and then she declared herself bankrupt. What is this but swindling of the grossest nature? If a merchant had acted in this manner would he not be liable to the pains and penalties of fraudulent bankruptcy? Which is more worthy of indictment by a grand jury—the management of the old Life and Fire Office in New York or the swindling lately perpetrated by the United States Bank?

By the way, many persons have inquired of us whether another instalment of circulating medium my soon be expected from the United States Bank to relieve the embarrassments of the monied institutions of New Orleans? We have referred the querists for an answer to the president of the City Bank and the other members of the committee who requested that kind of relief from Mr. Bidle about fifteen months ago. This seems to be a propitious season for renewing the request as doubtless the United States Bank would be willing under existing circumstances to furnish a supply on very reasonable terms.—*Louisianian.*

BANKING IN FRANCE.—A writer in the Boston Daily Advertiser, who speaks as one having authority, says:

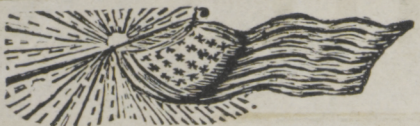
"In France, till within three or four years, there were but few banks, and the whole, or nearly the whole, of the paper issues were furnished by the Bank of France, and none were allowed by her charter of less value than 500 francs, or about \$100.

"The Bank of Havre, by its charter, issues notes of 250 to 1000 francs, equal to \$50 to \$200. It is the only bank which has the right of issuing notes in that great city—the largest emporium of foreign trade in France. The capital is \$750,000, and it is restricted by its charter from having a larger amount of liabilities—namely, deposits and circulation—than three times the amount of specie in its vaults. The Bank of France has the exclusive circulation in Paris, and the restrictions upon its operations in the charter are such as to compel her always to be in a safe and strong position.

"The Bank of Havre cannot discount commercial paper having more than ninety days to run—and no accommodation paper, created without value received, shall be discounted." The Bank of France is under the same restrictions as to the duration of credit on commercial obligations, but it is allowed to make advances on public securities."

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON:
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1839.



FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

PHILANTHROPOS was received too late for this paper, but shall have a place in our next.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.—It seems that Gov. Polk of Tennessee, has been nominated by the Legislature of that State for the Vice Presidency at the next election; and that some of the Tennessee papers have hoisted his flag at their mast head for that office.

The object of the friends of Gov. Polk cannot be misconceived. It is to place him in "the line of safe precedents" for the Presidency.

Now we will tell Col. Polk and his friends, that the course pursuing in Tennessee, will operate against the pretensions he may have for that exalted station, for years.

In the first place, he will be defeated for the Vice Presidency.

Col. JOHNSON has no aspirations for the office of President; and he who attempts to prevent his reelection as Vice President, will have his friends, as well as the friends of Messrs. Buchanan and Benton, (who have declined being candidates for that office,) opposed to him.

The friends of Mr. Forsyth and Mr. King have also been disposed to bring those gentlemen out in opposition to Col. Johnson for the Vice Presidency; but in favor of neither has the legislatures of their several States given their recommendations.

We regret exceedingly the stand taken by the friends of Col. Polk in this matter, as we had fondly hoped, at no distant day, to have found him one of the most prominent candidates for the first office in the gift of the American people. But this cannot be, if he is prematurely thrust forward by his over ardent friends.

Already we have noticed eleven Democratic papers that have hoisted the VAN BUREN and JOHNSON flag, and many others showing strong partialities for that ticket—some, however, seeming to think the nomination is to be settled by a Democratic National Convention. We do not believe any such Convention will be held, nor can we see any necessity for it. The party has, with few exceptions, come to the determination to support the present incumbents for a second term.

We are not the opponent of Col. Polk—far from it. We have had a partial personal acquaintance with him, and entertain the highest respect for his talents, integrity, and patriotism; but we cannot abandon the war worn JOHNSON. Besides, Col. Polk has but recently been elected Governor of Tennessee. By his popularity and energy, and the activity of himself and friends, that democratic state has been brought back to her true position. Is it not incumbent upon Col. P. by his administration, to carry out the principles contended for in the canvass? His inaugural address, and his first message to the Tennessee legislature, can leave no doubt as to the manner in which he wishes to administer the government.

We are sorry to differ with some of our Tennessee friends on this subject; but are truly pleased that the subject of the Vice Presidency is exciting attention; because a conclusion as to who is to be run will be speedily arrived at.

Perhaps we may have more to say on this subject.

ELECTIONS.

In Missouri, it seems admitted by both parties that the Democrats have succeeded in electing Jamieson to Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of A. G. Harrison, Esq. by a considerable majority, over Grimsley, his Whig opponent.

From New York, we have only learned that in the city, the Democratic Senator is elected by a about 1,800 majority. The State is claimed by the Whigs by a majority of 15,000. We shall soon know. Last fall the Whig majority was about 10,000.

In another part of our paper will be found an article from the Chillicothe Gazette, stating the fact that a large portion of the Ohio Banks have continued to pay specie for their responsibilities; and on Tuesday morning we had the intelligence that the Bank of Cincinnati had fully resumed.

The reason assigned for the suspension by the Kentucky banks, was, that they would be stripped of their specie by the Cincinnati banks—that at the time of the suspension, there was an agent at the door of the Northern bank, with a demand for \$23,000, and, therefore, self preservation required immediate suspension. Yet although the Cincinnati banks have resumed, some days since, we hear of no resumption in Lexington.

If the cause for suspension assigned, was correct, then, immediately on the removal of the cause, resumption should have succeeded. If the cause was untrue, the public should require the true cause.

The Legislature will soon be in session—and if

the Governor, whose duty it is to have the laws faithfully executed, shall fail to discharge his duty, it is to be hoped, that there are members of the Legislature so free from bank influence, as to require a thorough investigation of this subject, so important to the community.

A Grand Convocation of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, is called by M. W. Grand Master BRECKINRIDGE, to be held at Masons' Hall, in Lexington, on Tuesday, the 3d day of December next.

THE PRODUCTS OF THE COUNTRY.—The agriculturists not only in this county, but of many others, have been most munificent in furnishing us samples of almost all the vegetables of the season.—In fact, we have for several weeks, purchased neither potatoes, turnips, beets, cabbages, or turnips, having had our table fully furnished with those articles by our friends.

Mr. ALEXANDER ARCHISON, of this county, yesterday presented us with two ears of Indian Corn, of uncommon length and beauty, and also three or four messes of Irish potatoes of beautiful size and proportion.

Several ears of Corn hitherto exhibited, are engaged for transportation out of the United States, as seed. And we recommend to those not exactly pleased with their seed for the next planting, to call, at an early day, to examine our specimens, so that we can inform them where they can be supplied.

FIRE.—A fire broke out in this city, on the night of the 6th inst. in the bakery of Messrs. Kidd & Co. corner of Mulberry and Short streets, which being a frame building was entirely destroyed. A brick building immediately adjoining was very much injured, Mr. Clark's dwelling and carriage shop as well as Mr. Wilson's, were in imminent danger, and received some injury; but the indefatigable exertions of our fire companies extinguished the flames without further loss.

Since the above, there have been several alarms of fire in the city, and we are truly sorry to learn that one of them, on Monday evening last, at the Hatters' shop of Messrs. Taft & Green, was almost certainly the work of an incendiary.

By the liberality of individuals, munificence of council and county court, our city is now in a much better condition for the extinguishment of fires, than she ever has been.

Probably the two best horses in the United States, will have to contend with each other next spring. A challenge has passed to run Boston against Wagner, for any sum between \$15,000 and \$30,000 to be run upon "any equal middle course, to be agreed on by the parties."

Mingo, a very celebrated horse, was killed a few days since by a heavy limb of a tree falling on him; and **Medoc**, whose offspring is now, perhaps the most prominent in Kentucky has accidentally been so severely injured, that he is not expected to live.

For the Gazette.

Mr. Bradford.—The privilege of the press entitles me to request you to surrender motives of delicacy, and give the following an insertion in your paper.

A zealous veneration for freedom's gray headed apostles of the present time, inspires an irrepressible sentiment of vigilance, concerning the "hypocrisy a la mode" of a new editor, who thinks himself warranted in the application of the term *tory* to their national character, from the following illogical definition. He indefinitely styles the advocates of the administration a party, in contradistinction to the rights of the people. What utility!

A mere Tyro in the politics of America knows, if not deluded by false teachers, that the right of prerogative is in the majority of the people—that the people's rights shall be expressed by the majority in every instance not dangerous to liberty—that the people are the majority, and the minority a party. What have Democrats to do with Webster or Hume? They need not refer to any author for definitions of the subject. They have them indelibly engraven on their memories with their father's blood-bought rights; and why do Andrew Jackson's wise interpretations of the constitution, and his strict adherence to the farewell of the father of his country, excite malignity in the party of the minority? President Jackson performed no act of his administration without the consent of a majority of the people, notwithstanding the editor's verbosity about Executive prerogative and nominee. Has not every freeman a right to a nominee? and did Andrew Jackson have less right to nominate than another freeman? We, the people, offer nothing, from banks down to broomsticks, without clear and incontrovertible proof. Some flashes of ire emitted from the last number of the Intelligencer, are ominous to the party it serves—such gross personalities being too low for many of its distinguished leaders, and not worthy a voice from the canaille. However, as the editor is doubtless pleased with his own coruscations at the relation of a fable, for his benefit we offer something of an allegory, trusting in mercy that the scintillations from his genius for mendacity may not be attracted by the fiery hue of his cranium, thus causing the destruction of his party by the ignition. The young Greek who sought his father in distant countries, arrives in the island of Crete, where the people are assembled to elect a King, and is invited to attend the games, wherein the candidates are to contend for the crown; for the assembly will give it as a prize to him who shall be judged superior to all other, both in body and mind. The President of the assembly proposing

three questions to the candidate, who shall solve them by the wise maxims of Minos. The young Greek gives better interpretations than others, and obtains the crown; but not wishing to violate the will of his father, appoints another, to whom the people shall give the prize, and returns to his own country to reign in his father's stead. So Jackson gave better interpretations of the constitution of America than any other candidate since the days of Jefferson; and confiding in his wisdom and sterling patriotism, we, the people, would continue his administration. But not daring to violate the constitution, we glory in his choice of the present incumbent, as one elected to fill his place, by the voice of a majority of freemen. The editor would make it appear that the party whom he serves, have assumed the title of Whig through patriotism; but this is not the case. Their purpose being to fix the opposite term, tory, upon the people, which is nothing new to those acquainted with the early history of our country. In the first outset the Democrats were called rebels, by those who were the source of the present self-styled whigs—the latter calling themselves King's men; and when we, the people, established our Democracy, they called themselves Federalists; and when we whipped them, we let them know that they were tories and we the whigs. Jackson is styled by them a tory for removing the monied deposits to retain and perpetuate one more sacred liberty—and he who would compare the value of that inestimable boon with dollars and cents, should be accounted his country's parricide, and merits the punishment inflicted for that crime by the ancients—the wretched offender was secured in a sack together with a dog, a cock, a viper and an ape, and then thrown in the nearest river.

With due respect, one of the new editor's
SUBSCRIBERS.

THE BANK SUSPENSIONS.—Of the thirty-three banks in this State, we learn that the Cincinnati banks, with the exception of the Commercial, the Hamilton bank, Urbana, Dayton, Granville, the two Wooster banks, and the Commercial Bank of Scioto, at Portsmouth, have all refused to redeem their notes. The remainder of the banks in this State, we believe, are still paying specie. A late Cincinnati Gazette says—"we have good reason for believing that the Franklin and Lafayette banks of Cincinnati contemplate resuming specie payments in a few days."

The banks of Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, we believe, are still paying specie. At our latest dates from the East, the New York banks, and all of the banks in the New England States, excepting those of Rhode Island, still continued to pay specie for all of their obligations.

The banks of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, and North and South Carolina, with but few exceptions, have stopped paying specie.—Chillicothe Adv.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Harrisburgh Keystone contains the votes given for Assemblymen at the late election, in all the counties in the State, where there was any contest. In counties where there was no contest, the vote of last year is substituted. The result is, a democratic majority in the State, 30,721. The majority last year was about ten thousand.

TEXAS.—Advices from Galveston to the 18th, and from Houston to the 21st October, have been received at New Orleans. In both these cities the yellow fever had been very fatal, some of the most distinguished inhabitants having been carried off by it. Among the deaths at Houston we find the names of the Hon. HENRY HUMPHREYS, Chief Justice of that county; the Hon. ROBERT BARR, Post Master General, and Dr. A. A. ANDERSON, late of Vicksburg.

A party of thirteen men, a woman and two children, on their road to a settlement above Austin, the new seat of Government, were attacked by Indians and murdered.

Business at Houston was extremely dull. Preparations were making to remove the raft in the Colorado River.

A force of 450 men was still engaged in traversing the interior for the purpose of displacing the Indians and protecting the settlements.

From the Commonwealth.

EXPEDITION TO LIBERIA.—An expedition of Emigrants to Liberia will leave this place on or before the 20th of the present month. In order to insure a more speedy and certain departure after arriving on the sea board, the Society, at the suggestion of the Washington Board, have determined to send the emigrants by land to Norfolk, Virginia, where the ship *Saluda* awaits their arrival. The Rev. GEORGE N. FAGG will accompany the expedition and continue with it to Liberia. All emigrants who are desirous of availing themselves of the opportunity to go to Africa, are therefore requested to meet at this place before the day appointed, except those in the neighborhood of Lexington who are to join as they pass by that place.

Messrs. EDITORS.—You will please publish in your paper, the following Resolution, passed by the Kentucky Annual Conference of the Methodist E. Church, at its session in Russellville, which closed on the 23d October, 1839.

Resolved, by the Kentucky Annual Conference, that all the members of this body, be respectfully requested and directed, to use all proper means and efforts, at a period as early as practicable, to induce the people within their respective charges, and the several divisions of their labor, to address petitions and memorials to the Legislature of Kentucky, praying for the enactment of suitable laws for the suppression of the vice of intemperance, within the Commonwealth of Kentucky; and, especially to appeal to the Legislature, for a change in the existing license law, as it regards the sale of ardent spirits. And that the Secretary have this resolution published in the "Western Christian Advocate," in the "Commonwealth," at Frankfort, and that all other papers in the State, friendly to the cause of Temperance, be requested to publish it.

The above is a copy from the journal of the Kentucky Annual Conference.

THOMAS N. RALSTON, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky. Nov., 1839.—*It*

From the Baltimore American, November 5.
ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

TWENTY-ONE DAYS LATER FROM LIVERPOOL.

A LOAN OF FOUR MILLIONS TO THE UNITED STATES BANK—CANTON ABOUT TO BE BLOCKADED—THE ENGLISH HARVEST BETTER.

The steamship Great Western arrived at New York on Saturday night, at ten o'clock, in the very short passage of 13 days and 20 hours from Bristol, whence she sailed on the 19th October. We are indebted to the New York Courier, Times and Express for slips containing the latest news, from which and the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, Inquirer and North American of yesterday morning, we make up the following very interesting summary of intelligence:

The Great Western encountered two heavy gales, but the weather was in general moderate though hazy. She brought out 128 passengers—among whom are the Prussian Minister to the United States, Baron Reeneie, the Bishop of Toronto, Hon. Aaron Vanderpool, Member of Congress, and Mrs. Vanderpool, Major and Mrs. Van Buren, Mr. Cunard, of Halifax, N. S., the contractor for the conveyance of the mail by steam, the Hon. Louis McLane, John B. Howell and A. Gregg, Esq's. of Baltimore, Capt. T. Hays, U. S. Navy, Col. March, Capt. Workman, Lieut. Lysson, Mr. Cruikshank, 93d Regt. and a great number of ladies. She also brings out some specie from the Bank of England, and has a general cargo of dry goods, silks, &c. The specie is for British service in Canada, and amounts to \$2,000,000.

The Western's last outward trip was made to Bristol in 13 days. The British Queen arrived out on the 13th of October. She made the passage in 13 days and 20 hours.—She was to have sailed from England on the 1st of November; and when the Western left, had 200 berths engaged. Letters written in N. York on the 1st of August have been answered in the unprecedented short period of thirty-two days!

The Bank of England, it appears, cannot issue small notes without permission of Parliament.

Extracts from Scotch, Irish, and north of England papers, state that the harvest was better than had been generally anticipated. The greater part of it was housed on the 12th. The potato crop had proved to be a very large one, and it was believed that the price of that article would be one half less than it was last year.

The final settlement of the Bills drawn on Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. had been confirmed, and specie to an amount sufficient to cover them entirely had been received in Paris.

Cotton is without alteration, and with some activity in the market. The apprehension of a suspension of specie payments by the Bank of England was lessening, as the export of Bullion was decreasing, and the exchanges with the continent were becoming more favorable for England. Very few failures had occurred among mercantile men in England, and business there had been very much contracted.

The arrangements made by Mr. Jaudon for the Bank of the United States, are very satisfactory, he having negotiated a loan in London for four millions of dollars, and having a prospect of concluding a loan to a similar amount with the house of Hope & Co. of Holland.

This of course puts an end to any alarms, real or pretended, which have been felt on this side, relative to the bills of the Bank. The loan is redeemable in the month of May 1841 and 1842.

Some discussion had taken place in the Bank Parlor in regard to the propriety of raising the rate of interest to 7 per cent, but it still remained fixed at 6.

The most important political news is the intention of the British government to send a squadron to China with hostile intentions. What the "out-side barbarians" intend to take by this move, whether to force the Emperor to eat opium or to demand satisfaction from the Celestials for enforcing their own revenue laws contrary to the interests of some British merchants, we have not learned.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.—MR. JAUDON AND THE LOAN OF FOUR MILLIONS.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 14th October announces the final arrangement of the loan made by Mr. Jaudon, which gave him the command of eight hundred thousand pounds, at that time. For this loan he had issued bonds at 18 and 36 months, secured by the deposits of Pennsylvania State Stocks, placed in the hands of trustees. We learn from the same source that on the 11th ult. two thousand shares U. States Bank stock had changed hands at twenty pounds per share.

The Morning Chronicle of the 10th ult. says that the Agency of U. S. Bank is placed on a footing of independence; that Mr. Jaudon had been anxious to retire from business, but was prevented solely by a desire to sacrifice his personal views to the interest of his principals, "while under circumstances of peculiar difficulty. He had struggled with success, through struggles of the most trying nature, and despite of the opposition of enemies, who were not scrupulous as to the means they employed."

We find by the London Morning Chronicle of the 16th ultimo, that Mr. Jaudon had deposited £100,000 on that day, for interest on U. S. Bank Shares. The bonds for the loan of eight hundred thousand pounds, were selling in the London market on that day, at one and one and a half premium.

The London Courier says:—"We are glad to be enabled to state that Mr. Jaudon has made arrangements to meet all the engagements of U. States Bank, and that Messrs. Barings will be the agents for that establishment. We may also mention that that gentleman has succeeded in getting his list filled for a new loan of £800,000 sterling for three years, secured on Pennsylvania Six per cent. Stock at 94."

We copy from Bell's London Weekly Messenger of the 12th, the following paragraph:

"The uneasiness which has been for some time past exhibited in the city, especially among the merchants interested in the American trade, has at length been almost entirely removed. It is stated with confidence, that Mr. Jaudon has been able to make such arrangements with the Messrs. Baring & Co. as to leave no question that the engagements of the United States Bank will be fully cleared off. This is to be done by the issue of new bonds at £94 for each £100. The state stock of Pennsylvania which the bank holds to the extent of 4,000,000 of dollars being lodged as security, or ex-By this course, the bank will be relieved from the pressure upon it by the falling due of the post notes now out, and the arrangements will be completed without the necessity of any advance of capital by the parties consenting to the plan. This is understood to be the outline of the arrangement, and as the firm of Messrs. Baring will be entrusted with the management of the operation, there is a pretty safe guarantee that it will be carried into beneficial operation. The holders of the

new property will derive interest at the rate of about 7 1/2 to 8 per cent. At present no official information has been given of the actual nature of the arrangement."

The London Sun of the 16th says:

"At about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, the British Queen steamer arrived at Portsmouth, having made the voyage from New York, whence she started on the 2d instant, in the short space of thirteen days and twenty-two hours. She brings in specie 700,000 dollars, and remittances to the amount of a million sterling."

The same paper adds:

"The news received this morning by the British Queen steamer, from New York, is considered by our commercial men less unsatisfactory than was to have been expected, considering the discouraging tendency of the accounts recently obtained from that city. It is to be borne in mind, however, that at the time of the British Queen's departure, nothing was yet known of the unpleasant events that have occurred on this side of the water, and which would be first communicated by letters transmitted on board of the Liverpool steamer, the arrival of which was looked for about a week subsequently."

Money continues easy in the houses at from 5 to 5 1/4 per cent. for a short period; among the bankers at 6 per cent.

Gold, it appears, is returning from the continent to this country; a remittance was received yesterday at the Bank of England of seventy-five to one hundred thousand pounds in specie, in addition to the above, within a short period, some large amounts in specie have been received from Mexico and the United States, and further large remittances are expected daily from other quarters of the globe. These supplies will greatly add to specie in the coffers of the Bank of England, and the issuing of one and two pound notes will no more be thought of.—Sun.

ANTICIPATED BLOCKADE OF CANTON.—A Bristol paper states that it was the intention of the British Government to blockade Canton. It will be remembered that the opium seized, was chiefly on board of British ships at the time, and that the whole of it was afterwards destroyed. It was probable that payment will be demanded for the opium, and that a blockade will only take place in the event of a positive refusal.

AN OUTRAGE ON THE QUEEN.—Some senseless scoundrel threw two large stones at the head of the Queen in her state apartments at Windsor.—The affair had created great sensation, but the perpetrator had escaped. The papers talk of "hushing it up."

The Queen had been much annoyed by a man named Bryan, who insisted on marrying her.

ST. AUGUSTINE.—It is stated in the New York Star, on the authority of letters from St. Augustine to October 17, that nearly two hundred cases of yellow fever had broken out there. Among the deaths, four or five respectable individuals are mentioned, one of whom, we are pained to learn, is the Episcopal clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Hendrickson, recently returned from a visit to the north.

✓The Charleston Mercury says that the disease it called the "Broken Bone Fever," is not considered malignant, yielding readily to medical treatment.

MOBILE.—The Register of the 23d of October, states that the business of that city is beginning to revive. It adds, however, "the health is not one iota better, nor has the disease lost a jot of its malignancy. Six interments were made yesterday, and four the day previous."

Advices from Texas, received at New Orleans, state that the yellow fever had broken out at Houston, and that the deaths were eight or ten daily.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 22d ult. says that the health of that city is restored, and that strangers may now visit it in safety.—Baltimore American.

EMIGRATION.—The number of emigrants to Missouri this year is computed by the St. Louis Bulletin at 50,000. This is the greatest number that has ever visited them in one year.—Louisville Gazette.

Bank Debt of the Country.—Senator Walker, in a late letter to the people of Mississippi, says:

"The loans now made by all the various banks of the Union, exceed, by the last official returns, five hundred and twenty millions of dollars, upon which, exclusive of exchange and other shaving operations, is extracted, at the average rate of seven per cent interest, an annual interest of thirty-six millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, being an annual interest nearly equal to all the vaults of all the banks in the Union; that being at the last returns \$37,915,340, thus exhibiting an annual interest of one hundred per cent upon all gold and silver held by the banks."

The following is too good to be lost. It is from the Coos county, N. H. Democrat: "The whig papers in Vermont are circulating a call for a Democratic Whig Convention, signed by six Hartford Convention Federalists. The next thing will be a call for a temperance meeting by six common drunkards—a moral reform convention, by six Vicksburg blacklegs—or, a 'seamen's friend' association by six condemned pirates.—Gallatin Union.

MARKET SNARLES.—SUSPENSIONS.

Bon.—Come Sam, pay me my money—you owe me two dollar dis four month, and I jis see you git five from da massa.

Sam.—Sorry tell you, Bob, I spended eber sence Monday.

Bon.—Spended? How you mean? You jis dis minit got de money, and hab um in your pocket now.

Sam.—You fool, boy! no understand politics of banks and currentes, presson, and cunary debility. I expend—mean I stop pay, for benefits of de cobbunity.

Bon.—What de debil you mean? pay me my two dollar, you damn rascal.

Sam.—Come, don't be in a passion till we arguify and explain de matter. I owe you two dollar for true! Well! I hab five dollar you say. True! Well, spouse I pays you; I owes Tom three dollar; I owes Billy dollar and a quarter; I owes Jim four dollar, and I promise to lend aunt Moll something; now if I pay you and Tom, I drain dry, and no nothing at all left for Billy and de terrors; and if you begin a run on me, de whole cobbunity must suffer. So I'll keep my five, and bank on um for de good ob all. But I tell you what, Bob, I'll do you a favor. If you pay me back one and nine next week, I'll lend you a quarter, cause I sees your distress, and like to commodate.

[Bob knocks down Sam, and exit.] Charleston Cour.

QUICK WORK.—John Johnson, a colored man was arrested in Philadelphia on the 25th ult. on a charge of stealing. A true bill was returned against him, and in less than an hour after his arrest, he was tried and found guilty.—Low. Gaz.

From the Cynthiana Visitor.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.

A meeting of a large number of the Democratic citizens of Harrison County was held in the Court House in Cynthiana, on Monday, the 14th inst., (County Court day,) for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of appointing delegates to represent this County in the State Convention to be held in the town of Frankfort, on the 8th day of January, 1840, to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky at the next election.

The meeting having been called to order by Col. John O. Beaseman, and its object having been explained by him and Capt. Hugh Newell, Capt. John Hamilton was appointed president. Richard W. Porter, vice-president, and Burwell N. Carter, secretary of the same. And after its having been thus organized, the Meeting was addressed by Col. Beaseman, Capt. Newell, and Col. Alexander Givens relative to the origin, propriety, and utility of political Conventions which all parties have adopted at various times, for similar purposes—showing their tendency to unite, combine, and concentrate the whole force of any party; and their power in giving weight, tone, and influence to the views of the same—thus sustaining their principles, by electing their candidates, and gaining and keeping the political ascendancy in the various States, districts and Counties in which they have been held in a proper manner. They further remarked, there was great necessity for the democratic party to be continually on the alert while engaged in a political warfare with such wily, and preserving foes as the present modern Whigs, whose chief and unchanging motto seems to be, "Unceasing opposition to the present administration of the General Government, right or wrong"—whose great aim appears to be to get others "OUT" of office, and themselves "IN," and to accomplish which they propose no measure, whatever, of a general nature, so there is nothing offered by them which can be accepted or rejected by the people; but they oppose every thing emanating from the friends of the present administration. This is the political foe whose movements we are called upon to watch, and this is the mode of warfare practised by the same.—Every true democrat, then, should be found in the republican ranks battling for his principles with firmness and constancy, yet with kindness and courtesy.

After other remarks by different individuals relative to the plan of appointing delegates to the aforesaid Convention, and in regard to the claims, qualifications and merits of several individuals whose names would probably come before the said Convention, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to represent Harrison County in the same—viz. John Williams, Sam'l Vanhook, John H. Frazier, Greenup Remington, Septimus T. Hamilton, Lucius Desha, Thomas Garnett, John O. Beaseman, Richard W. Porter, Hugh Newell, Duncan Harding, Andrew Cameron, Nicholas White, Sam'l Lennox, William Jackson, Washington Miller, John Shawhan, sen., John Lail sen., Solomon C. Perrin, Charles Lail, Burwell N. Carter, William Lake, Alexander Givens, Anselm Clarkson, John B. Righter, James Miller, Thomas H. Stout, George Lail, Hugh Levi, George M. Withers, George Lemmon, John Rennecker, Michael Johnson, Isaac Rainey, James J. Allen, William Q. Moore and M. L. Lair.

After which the following Resolutions were twice read and unanimously adopted, viz:—

Resolved, That the delegates appointed by this meeting to attend the aforesaid Convention, be, and they are hereby instructed to support, (when in Convention assembled for the purpose of nominating the above mentioned officers) John Speed Smith as a suitable person to be nominated as a candidate for the office of Governor, and Albert G. Hawes as a proper individual to run as a candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor:—but in the event of either or both being dropped or rejected, they are then hereby instructed to unite with the Convention, and support the men who may at that time appear to said delegates best calculated to harmonize all interests—to explain, defend and maintain the democratic principles—to ensure our success in 1840, and be productive of the most good to our State.

Resolved, That all the papers in Kentucky friendly to the present administration be requested to copy the proceedings of this meeting.

Resolved, That this Meeting adjourn.
JOHN HAMILTON, *Pres.*
R. W. PORTER, *V. Pres.*
BURWELL N. CARTER, *Sec.*

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the Democratic citizens of Campbell County (residing on the upper side of Licking) convened at Alexandria, on Saturday 2d of November, 1839, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the Democratic Convention to be held at Frankfort on the 8th of January next, the venerable Joseph Dicken, a soldier of the revolution, was appointed Chairman, and Charles J. Helm, Secretary.

Captain John A. Goodson, in his usual plain and sensible manner, addressed the Chair upon the object of the meeting and the propriety of holding conventions with a view to union and concert of action.

On motion, Col. J. W. Tibbatts, R. D. Haymen, H. J. Groesbeck, John A. Goodson, A. Boyd, T. W. H. D'Courcy, David Shaw, and James McArthur, were appointed a Committee to prepare and report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The committee having retired a short time, reported by their Chairman, Col. Tibbatts, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the present embarrassed state of our country in its monetary affairs, is the legitimate consequence of over-banking and over-trading, a necessary result from an unwise extension of the credit system.

Resolved, That an absolute and unconditional separation of the Government from the Banks, is necessary to the preservation of our free institutions.

Resolved, That we fully approve of the Sub Treasury system proposed by the present administration as a means to divorce the Government from the Banks, to collect, preserve, and disburse the money of the people with safety, and as providing an adequate responsibility in the officers of Government having the charge of its revenues.

Resolved, That we entertain an undiminished confidence in the patriotism and integrity of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, and approve of their re-election as President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That, in our opinion the time has arrived when the Democratic party has regained the ascendancy in Kentucky and that with union and

concert of action, the next gubernatorial election will demonstrate the position.

Resolved, That, whilst we may entertain our individual preferences among the several distinguished gentlemen spoken of as the Democratic candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, we pledge ourselves to support and use all honorable exertions to elect the candidates who may be nominated by the general convention to convene at Frankfort on the 8th of January next.

Resolved, That delegates in behalf of the democratic party on the upper side of Licking river, be appointed to attend the general convention, to use their exertions to produce harmony and concert of action, and to support the nominations of those gentlemen who may appear best calculated to unite the strongest democratic vote, and to ensure our success at the next election.

Col. J. W. Tibbatts being unanimously called upon, addressed the meeting in his characteristic and argumentative manner; and in an animated speech of great clearness, force and eloquence, sustained the propriety of calling the convention, explained the causes of the present embarrassments of the country, and advocated the adoption of the resolutions.

Messrs. H. J. Groesbeck, Charles J. Helm, A. Boyd, and T. W. H. D'Courcy, also at the unanimous request of the meeting gave their views in support of the resolutions, in a manner highly creditable to themselves, and to the satisfaction of the meeting; whereupon the resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the following appointed delegates.

Col. J. W. Tibbatts, R. D. Haymen, A. Boyd, Charles Murnan, W. M'Grew, James Cones, Washington Dye, James M. M'Arthur, Charles J. Helm, Charles Stricker, John Lee, James Lee, Thomas Winton, Thomas Vickers, Leonard M. Eckert, M. Stine, Sam'l D. Holmes, John Dye, Henry Miles, Capt. John Nelson, Ira Root, John J. Thomas, W. Riley, Lilburn S. Lively, Elijah Herndon, Edward P. Ball Sen., David Shaw, James Shaw, John Stephens, O. M. D'Courcy, T. W. H. D'Courcy, R. Clark, Benj. Smith, Wm. Griffey, J. Dicken, Jr., Wm. Newman, Sam'l Logan, Jesse Yelton, Tervin Baker, Philip Yelton, Wm. G. Milford, Vivian Daniel, Edward Morin, W. J. Morin, Peter Presenti, Henry E. Spilman, J. H. Nelson, J. Tarvin, Maj. Wm. Rariden, S. Trussdall, W. Trussdall, and Wm. Ginn.

On motion, **Resolved**, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Western Globe, and that papers friendly to the democratic cause are requested to copy them; whereupon the meeting adjourned.

JOSEPH DICKEN, *Sen. Chair'n.*
C. J. HELM, *Secretary.*

Our attention has been called to an article in a Philadelphia paper, the Herald and Sentinel, in which Governor Porter is implored to come to the relief of the Philadelphia banks, against a foul conspiracy set on foot with a view of destroying the credit and commerce of Philadelphia. According to that article, the sagacity of Mr. Biddle has found out the true cause of the failure of the Bank of the United States. He has discovered that a banking house of this city, Prime, Ward and King, have taken into alliance the English house of Baring, Brothers and Company, have pressed the Philadelphia banks with drafts for specie, and have wrought upon the timidity of "old Hottinguer and Co., of Paris," to dishonor the bills of exchange drawn by the Bank of the United States, until at last, the Philadelphia banks, unable to sustain the unequal warfare, were obliged to stop payment.

So, then, it seems that it is no longer General Jackson's war upon the banks; it is no longer the prohibition of the opium trade to China; it is no longer a supreme regard to the good of the country, which has caused the banks of Philadelphia to refuse payment of their notes—it is none of these irresistible reasons, but it is the enmity of a single private banking house in New York which has prostrated, at one blow, a host of chartered banks with a vast amount of capital—vast enough, as it has fully shown, to confound and break up our commerce, and ruin our merchants. It seems, also, that the friends of the banks in Philadelphia themselves admit that the failure to pay their notes is a scandal upon the credit of their city, and a severe blow to its commerce. We record the admission for the benefit of those who desire that this fatal example should be followed here.

In regard to the assertion that Prime, Ward & King have overset the Philadelphia banks, as an expert bowler throws down at once a whole array of nine pins, we confess ourselves incredulous, yet we cannot help calling the attention of our readers to this testimony in favor of private banking. Here is a single house, so strong in the mere prudence and skill with which it has managed its affairs that the friends of the banks themselves admit that their favorite institutions cannot stand before it. It is a house which has not like the chartered banks, received any special privileges from the legislature, and which can look for no indulgences from it; the Bank Commissioners are not authorized to make any inquiries into its condition, and the Comptroller does not fix the amount of its capital nor countersign its notes. Its safety and its credit depend not upon any legal enactments, or any superintendence of public officers, but upon the necessity under which its partners lie, of conducting their affairs with caution and foresight, and the danger of utter ruin to their fortunes if they should do otherwise. Its credit has been steadily sustained amidst all the fluctuations which our banking institutions have suffered; it has never suspended payment, and its notes have never been sold in the market at a greater discount than the usual rate of interest.

If the laws had never tampered with the business of banking it is from such sources that we should be furnished with that amount of paper representatives of specie which is necessary for the convenience of commerce. We have had long experience of our banking system; our state legislatures have been occupied with it year after year; we have added to it, we have retracted from it; we have amended it from time to time; we exhausted our ingenuity in expedients to make it safe, and the longer we go on with it the more dangerous and ruinous we find it. We are fully convinced that banking will never be safe for the community till it is left at perfect liberty.

Evening Post.

A new discovery is just announced. A Mr. Patton offers, for a premium of \$5,000, to transport an express mail between New York and New Orleans in 15 hours. He proposes to do the job by a newly invented balloon, with which he says he can navigate the air in every direction, at pleasure, and travel at the rate of 100 miles an hour. *(Balt. Am'n.)*

Happening to take up an old weekly paper of April 14th, 1838, we met with a summary of news from England, containing one or two things to which recent events have given some interest.—On the 1st of March, 1838, the Bank of England agreed upon the following notice, which, on the next day, was posted at its discount office:

"BANK OF ENGLAND, March 1, 1838.
"The Governor and Company of the Bank of England hereby give notice that on and after this day, they will be ready to receive applications for loans, upon the deposit of approved bills of exchange, not having more than six months to run; such loans to be repaid on or before the 11th of April next, at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, and to be for sums of not less than 2,600l. each."

The very next day, Mr. Jaudon issued a notice offering money on still easier terms than the Bank of England. He put forth the following notice:

"BONDS OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.
"Holders of the bonds of the Bank of the United States, due on the first of April next, are hereby informed that they may receive the amount, under a discount of three per cent. per annum for the unexpired time, on presentation at the agency of said Bank, No. 52, Old Broad street, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock."
"March 2, 1838."
S. JAUDON.

The very same weekly paper contains Mr. Biddle's letter to John Quincy Adams, dated April 5th, 1838, in which he says, that the month of May was too soon for the banks to resume specie payments, and that the true policy of the banks was to remain "exactly as they were"—preparing to resume, but not resuming."

Put these things together and they amount to this—that the Bank of the United States was lending money at three per cent. interest in England, when it had not the means of paying its notes here; ostentatiously outbidding the Bank of England in liberality to borrowers, at the same time that it was driven by its necessities to borrow money of the merchants in this country, and parading the abundance of its means and resources in the London money market only a few months before its President abruptly resigned his post in the prospect of the approaching bankruptcy of its institution.—*See New York Evening Post.*

VIRGINIA.—An election has just been held in the upper part of the State to fill a vacancy in the senate occasioned by the resignation of a Whig member. It has resulted in favor of the Democratic candidate, and thus has a district which for many years has been in the hands of the enemy "come out from among them," and ranged itself under the people's banner.—*Metropolis.*

FROM FLORIDA.—The papers from Florida contain accounts of fresh outrages committed by the Indians against the white inhabitants of the territory.

On the 19th ult. two persons were assaulted by a party of savages on the federal road, about five miles from Ocala, and wounded very severely.—On the evening of the same day, the house of a Mr. Gernigan, in the same vicinity, was attacked by a body, who were repulsed only after a desperate resistance. Several murders were perpetrated on the 27th September, at a place near the fort, where the force of Lieutenant Tompkins, consisting of thirty men, is encamped. It appears that all the officers had been invited to a dance, which they refused to attend, with the exception of three persons, who, when they arrived at the place, were instantly shot down by the Indians. No less than fifty balls were found in the body of one of these men, whilst the bodies of others were shockingly lacerated by sword and knife cuts. Lieutenant Tompkins sent an express to Colonel Harney, at Key Biscayne, for assistance, as he did not know at what moment he might be attacked by the Indians. Lieutenant Sloan, of the Marine Corps, was despatched immediately with a detachment, by Colonel Harney, to relieve Lieutenant Tompkins.

Evening Post.

The following is the most candid confession we have seen. It is made by the editor of the Cincinnati News, who says—"It is hard to toil night and day, and that conscientiously for a political party, and then have frequently, to borrow money from your personal friends, although political opponents, to go to market with. We have done this."
Gallatin Union.

MARRIED.—On Wednesday, the 30th ult. at the residence of Clifton R. Ferguson, Esq. in this county, Mr. Wm. R. ESTILL, of Madison, to Miss AMANDA D. FRY, of this county.

On the 30th ult., by the Rev. N. H. Hall, Mr. JAMES McDONALD to Miss MARY SHAW, both of this city.

On the 25th ult., by the Rev. G. W. McElroy, Mr. JOHN TRIMBLE to Miss MARGARET ANN CURRY, all of Clarke co. Ky.

On Tuesday evening, the 5th inst. Mr. HENRY HAMPSON, of this city, to Miss MARGARET A., daughter of Mr. Wm. Dishman, of this county.

DIED, in this city, on the night of the 6th instant, Mrs. MARY MEGOWAN, relict of Mr. Robert Megowan, dec'd. in the 85th year of her age—one of the oldest residents of Lexington; than whom none was more highly respected and esteemed.

In Houston, Texas, of yellow fever, Hon. HENRY H. HUMPHREYS, Chief Justice of the District of Columbia, who was a native of Lexington, where he had for several years practised law, until he emigrated to Texas, 12 or 18 months since. His great amiability of character attracted to him all with whom he was acquainted.

At the residence of Richard Higgins, Esq. in this city, on the night of the 9th inst. Mrs. ANN ALLEN, relict of the late Richard Allen, dec'd.

At his residence, in Scott county, on the 11th inst. Mr. GEORGE WIER, a highly respectable citizen.

Music for Weddings, Balls and Parties.

FROM two to six good Musicians, (as a Band,) can be furnished by application to Mr. RICHARDSON, No. 49, Limestone, (or North Mulberry) Street, for Lexington, or elsewhere, at a price to suit the times.
Nov. 14, 1839.—46tf

SHOT.
60 BAGS SHOT, assorted sizes; 10 Bags BUCK SHOT, do. Just received and for sale by
JOHN B. TILFORD,
Lex. Nov. 14, 1839.—46tf No. 14, Main street.

CHEESE.
10 CASKS OHIO CHEESE, in fine order, just received and for sale by
JOHN B. TILFORD,
Lex. Nov. 14, 1839.—46tf No. 41, Main street.

Seguine's Acoustic Drops; AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR DEAFNESS.

DR. JOSEPH SEGUINE, the Inventor and Proprietor of these Drops, does not feel called upon, at this time, after the experience of twenty years in the application of his remedy, in many thousand cases of partial or total deafness, most of which have been successful, to enter into an analysis of its qualities, or a detail of its virtues. It is sufficient to observe, that a ninety-nine cases in a hundred, of partial or total deafness, arise originally from cold; and this medicine being intended to act particularly in such cases, has been a successful medium of cure just in that proportion.—There are many cases of deafness, which are believed by the sufferers to arise from other causes, such as excessive and sudden noise, long service in factories, the firing of cannon, &c., and of many such we have certificates of cure. But Dr. S. does not hesitate to assert, that a large majority of such instances of deafness arise from cold, either as a direct or predisposing cause. In all such cases, either recent or of long standing, whether in the young or aged, this medicine will exert a happy influence, and the greatest relief may be depended on. Many instances of cure are known to the proprietor, after every other proposed remedy had been tried, and when all hope of recovery had been exhausted. Being composed entirely of vegetables of the most innocent description, and warranted to contain no mineral whatever, no fear need be entertained for a moment, that any ill effects will result from their use. The following directions, strictly attended to, will ensure to the sufferer almost instantaneous relief:

DIRECTIONS.
First ascertain if there be any wax in the ear which has become hard; and if so, use an injection of soap and warm water; or, if necessary, a preparation of oil of orange and hartshorn, which any apothecary can furnish, so diluted as to be used with safety. This should be done an hour before using the Acoustic Drops; then apply these, by dropping 5 to 10 drops into the ear, and stop the ear, with a little cotton wool. Repeat this night and morning. The soap and water should be occasionally used in the meantime, at least half an hour before using the drops.

TESTIMONIALS.
LONDON, August 27, 1830.
This is to certify, that I have known Dr. J. Seguire intimately for some years. His character as a man of honor and strict integrity, is unexceptionable; and I can bear witness to the great efficacy attributed to his Acoustic Drops by those who have used them. I do not believe he would offer to the public any medical preparation on which the most perfect reliance could not be placed.
WM. RECKWITH, JR.,
Prebend of Westminster Abbey.

LONDON, June, 1832.
Dr. Joseph Seguire having imparted to us the secret of his composition known as the Acoustic Drops, we take pleasure in pronouncing it, not only perfectly innocent in its effects, but highly efficacious as a remedy for deafness arising from cold.
Signed, J. TAYLOR, M. D.
THOS. DAVIE, M. D.
J. ABERNETHY, M. D.
WM. HUNTER, M. D.

To Dr. S. Seguire
DEAR SIR,—I take pleasure in informing you of the complete success of your Acoustic Drops, in effecting a cure of the deafness under which I have labored for the last eight years. I believe the deprivation of my hearing was caused by cold taken after an attack of fever, which left me in a condition in which you saw me some two months since. I have now completely regained my hearing after using three bottles.

I am with gratitude, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH WILSON,
No. 10, Blackfriars.

Wade Park, Somerset, May, 7, 1836.
Dr. J. SEGUIRE.—Your Acoustic Drops have effected wonders on my son. Having, during the past winter, fallen into the neighboring lake while skating, the cold produced a partial deafness in one ear, and almost total in the other. We have applied but two bottles and find him so much benefited, that I am induced to send for a dozen, in order to distribute among some of my tenants, as well as to continue their use in my son's case. Please deliver them to the bearer, John Simonsen, who is provided with money to pay for them.

With great respect,
HAMPDEN WADE.

Manchester, June 10, 1836.
I have used Dr. Seguire's Acoustic Drops in my practice with great success. I consider it more universally successful than any medicine for the cure of deafness that ever came under my observation. I know nothing of its composition.
HENRY GALE, M. D.

[TRANSLATION.]
LONDON, January, 1816.
Dr. Joseph Seguire submitted to me his medicine for the cure of deafness, and proved to me that it is a good preparation for the purpose. Dr. Seguire's private character is such as must entitle him to the greatest respect and confidence wherever he is known.
LOPEZ FIGANIERE,
Pres't Medical Academy.

NOTICES OF CURE.
MR. SARAH HARNCASTLE, of Islington, afflicted with deafness, said to have been caused by the discharge of a gun near her ear, was permanently cured by the use of one bottle.

GEORGE HEARSTED, of Paddington, was early subject to a discharge from one ear, which resulted in total deafness on that side. The use of two bottles has restored his hearing, so that no inconvenience results. He continues its use.

RICHARD THOMPSON, of St. Martin's Lane, became gradually so deaf as to be unable to hear a full orchestra in his loudest performances. He was relieved by one bottle so as to be able to hear indistinctly, and was permanently cured by three bottles.

JAMES HENRY WILLIAMSON, of Richmond, became deaf after a severe attack of inflammation in the head, and was cured by the use of two bottles.

MISS LOUISA VINCENTS, of Turnham Green aged 17, was suddenly attacked with deafness arising from severe cold. She was cured by the use of two bottles.

"The names of hundreds of others might be given, were it of any use except to swell a list already large enough. The best proof is in the use of it, which is recommended to all afflicted."

CAUTION.
In purchasing Seguire's Acoustic Drops, observe that every bottle of the genuine is accompanied by a lithographed copy of the following certificate, with Dr. Seguire's fac simile signature.

To the people of the United States of America and Canada:
LONDON, January 6, 1837.

This is to certify, that I have appointed Mr. Robert D. Hart, of the city of New York, my agent for the sale of 'Seguire's Acoustic Drops,' with the power to appoint agents throughout the United States and Canada. He is also authorized to furnish it to the poor gratis, at his discretion, provided the person applying shall produce a certificate from the nearest magistrate, or minister of any church, that the applicant is a person of good character, and too poor to purchase a bottle.

Signed, J. SEGUIRE, M. D.
In order more perfectly to guard against counterfeits, Dr. Seguire has prepared a large quantity expressly for America and Canada, with entirely new labels, wrappers, &c. See that the agent's name is on the outside wrapper of each bottle.

Price \$1.50 per bottle.
ROBT. D. HART,
No. 437 Broadway, Gen. Agent for the United States. May be had also of P. Burnett, New York, Chemical Hall, No. 35 Sixth Avenue; Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton street, corner of William; and at No 22 Hicks street, Brooklyn.

The Agent received the following letter in recommendation of this valuable medicine:
BALTIMORE COUNTY, May 8, 1837.

Mr Robert D. Hart.—When in New York, some three weeks since, I bought of you a bottle of 'Seguire's Acoustic Drops' for the cure of Deafness, telling you at the time that if I found any benefit from its use I would

inform you, and if otherwise, I would publish it in the Baltimore papers as an imposture. I have found so much benefit from them, that I am induced to send for six bottles, which please send to care of J. Taylor & Sons, where I will get them. My case is of ten years' standing, and I have suffered much from a rumbling in my ear, which is nearly removed.
I subscribe myself, with pleasure,
Your friend,
A. ICHESON.

The above is sold by D. BRADFORD, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington.
November 14, 1839.—46-tf

Cash for Lard!!
THE subscribers will give the highest price for LARD, delivered to them in Lexington. They will furnish kegs and barrels without charge to those who may wish to make engagements.
For Sale a large quantity of Lard kegs at reduced prices.

CORNWALL & BROTHER.
Lexington, Nov. 7, 1839—45-3m

CONOMAUGH SALT—A small lot just received and will be sold low for cash, by
B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
Nov. 7, 1839—45-tf

25,000 BEST HAVANA SEGARS, a variety of approved brands, for sale by
BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
Lexington, October 30, 1839. 44-tf

MACKEREL, a small lot, in ½, ¼, and ⅛ barrels, just received and for sale by
BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
Lexington, October 30, 1839. 44-tf

CORDIALS—A superior lot of Bordeaux and Martine Cordials, for sale by
BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
Oct. 30, 1839.

CLOTHING STORE.
THE undersigned, having purchased the entire stock of GOODS & CLOTHING of Frederick S. Butt, begs leave to inform the public that he designs continuing the above business in the Old Stand, where he hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to receive a portion of patronage. He has on hand, just from the Eastern market, a superior lot of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Clothing, together with all the articles necessary for a gentleman's outfit.
CHRISTIAN KENSEL.

P. S.—Those indebted to F. S. Butt, by note and account, will please call and settle immediately, with
Nov. 7, 1839—45-3t. C. K.

LAST NOTICE.
YOUNG Gentlemen wishing to join Mr. Richardson's Night Class will please (without delay), call and sign the list at Mr. Rice's book store. As soon as a sufficient number is obtained, the class will commence at his old room, (Mr. Giron's.)
Oct 23, '39—43-tf

WHISKEY.—125 barrels Whiskey in store, a part of which is on consignment, and will be sold low for cash.
JOHN B. TILFORD,
Oct. 30, 1839. No. 41, Main-St

BADGER'S PATENT IMPROVED FEATHER RENOVATOR.
THIS valuable invention is superior to all others yet in use, inasmuch as by this machine, "old and worn out beds are cleaned and sifted of all the dust and dirt, and the feathers rid of the odors and bad smell which they have accumulated from long use, and restored to their original cleanliness, and elasticity."

Patent Rights for any county north of the Kentucky river, in this State, can be obtained, on good terms, by application at our auction store, Hunt's Row, Lexington, where a model can be examined.

There is no business in which a small capital could be more profitably invested.
CAVINS & BRADFORD.
Lex. Nov. 7, 1839.—45-tf

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

CAPITAL PRIZES:
\$35,294! \$11,764!
2 of \$12,500! \$6,250!
\$5,000!

50 prizes of \$1,000!
10 prizes of \$1,000!
&c. &c. &c.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS 88 for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Virginia State Lottery—for the benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent Society of Norfolk—Class 6 for 1839. To be drawn at Alexandria Va. November 9th, 1839. D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

GRAND SCHEME.

1	35,294	35,294
1	11,764	11,764
1	6,000	6,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,500	2,500
1	2,361	2,361
50	1,000	50,000
50	250	12,500
50	200	10,000
63	150	9,450
63	100	6,300
63	80	5,040
63	70	4,410
63	60	3,780
126	50	6,300
126	40	5,040
3,654	20	73,080
23,436	10	224,360

27,814 prizes amounting to \$486,180
Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.
75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS 89 for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Maryland State Lottery. Class 27 for 1839. To be drawn at Baltimore Md. November 13, 1839. D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

SCHEME.

1	12,500	12,500
1	2,500	2,500
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,387	1,387
10	1,000	10,000
10	500	5,000
10	300	3,000
10	200	2,000
20	150	3,000
155	100	15,500
155	50	3,150
63	40	2,520
126	30	3,780
126	20	2,520
3,780	10	37,800
23,436	5	117,180

27,814 prizes amounting to \$236,337
Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion.
75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS 89 for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Maryland State Lottery. Class 27 for 1839. To be drawn at Baltimore Md. November

